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or five lines, after which follows a list of his works with their dates. Then come references to detailed accounts of the scholar's life and writings.

The book seems to be marred by only an occasional misprint. On p. 14, l. 18, for F. A. West read A. F. West.

The Index is full, and, with the exception of a few minor inaccuracies of paging, is very satisfactory. However, Valla and Ficino are not found in it, although both, of course, are treated in the text. Inconsistency in the use of the native and of the Latin name might cause difficulty in a case such as where we find in the Index, only *Salutato*, but in the text, only *Colutius Salutatus* (*Coluccio di Piero de' Salutati*).

The volume should be on the shelves of every classical scholar as a book of ready reference. It is with profit and delight that we can turn through page after page containing accounts of immortal scholars whose very names are an inspiration. Then, too, there are times when most of us need to refresh our memory about details concerning Demetrius of Scepsis, Hesychius, Suidas, Tzetzes, and many other old worthies who have names to conjure with.

Professor Kroll's little book constitutes No. 367 of the well-known "*Sammlung Götschen*," and differs from the volume just reviewed in its attempt to give a continuous and readable, if brief, survey of classical philology down to our own day. It not only contains a notice of the principal philologists but also discusses the rise and growth of various influences at work in the scholarly world. The volume has three main divisions: I, "Antiquity" (beginnings, Alexandrian philology, Stoic and post-Alexandrian philology, the Epigonists); II, "The Middle Ages;" III, "Modern Times" (humanism, rebirth of philology, the new humanism, *Altertumswissenschaft*). At the close a short bibliography is appended.

No mention is found of Demetrios Triklinios whom Wilamowitz calls "the first modern text critic." He deserves passing mention at least for his evil influence upon modern investigators of Sophocles through his edition of that author.

One looks in vain for any mention of Jowett or of Jebb, although both names are frequently heard in the lecture halls of the German universities.

To anyone desiring to get in a short time a general idea of what classical philology has meant for our civilization this little book can confidently be recommended because of its convenient size and very cheap price (about 25 cents imported).

G. C. SCOGGIN

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*The Discoveries in Crete.* By R. M. BURROWS. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907. Pp. xvi + 241.

In this book, Professor Ronald M. Burrows, formerly of University College, Cardiff, recently appointed to the chair of Greek in Manchester University, has given an interesting presentation of material previously inaccessible to the general public. The book is an outcome of his visit to Crete in 1905, as a member of the

First International Congress of Archaeology, which met in Athens in April of that year. The writer recalls with what keen enthusiasm Professor Burrows inspected the sites of Knossos, Gournia, and Palaikastro; untoward weather kept him from seeing Phaistos, but since then he has had an opportunity to repair his misfortune. Returning to England, he made a careful examination of the reports of British and Italian excavators, reviewing them for the *Church Quarterly* of March, 1906. This review was so well received, that he determined to give book form to his knowledge, and the result was the first volume dealing in a general way with the earliest known civilization that flourished on soil now accounted European.

It must be granted that the attempt was somewhat daring. Professor Burrows does not claim to be a specialist in Cretan archaeology. His first visual acquaintance with "Minoan" sites and the marvels they had yielded was made when the great days of Cretan excavation (begun in 1900) were ending. His convictions had therefore to be based on the partial pronouncements of excavators, without that insight into the relative values of these pronouncements which experience with the spade alone can teach. Yet the most difficult questions of stratification and chronology, and the subtle resemblances of style that establish links with other countries were the subjects which interested Professor Burrows. He might have demonstrated to us the character of Cretan architecture as it appears in royal and private dwellings, in small shrines, in plans of towns; the forms of practical life which may be discerned in arrangements for household economy and sanitation and in evidences of varied industries and trade; the spirit which animates Cretan art in the long course of its development seeking expression in channels as diverse as those of the classical period, the nature of Cretan society, letters, and religion, debatable in many of its connections; but yet sufficiently revealed by recent discoveries to warrant an orderly presentation of data. A book along these lines would have given little occasion for dispute, since it is surprising how consistent the phenomena have been throughout the island and what practical unanimity has existed among excavators, British, Italian, and American, as to their interpretation of the phenomena. The excavators have not had time to write such a general treatise and the public was still uninformed on these primary points. But argument, not demonstration, attracted Professor Burrows. He touches many times on all the topics mentioned above, but it is touch and go—the author is off on some one's theory concerning the fact he has just recorded. He has many theories of his own and usually they are right in the opinion of this reviewer, but his method of interpolating them among his facts gives us neither a clear picture of ancient Cretan civilization nor a clear outline of his own conception of the world in which this civilization played a part. What we have is the zealous work of a man keenly alive to the interest of recent archaeological investigation in the Aegean. His pages glow with a fervent admiration for the labors of Cretan excavators and an ardent desire to tell the world at large how important these labors have been. They are further enlivened by his well-grounded enthusiasm for the excavator of

Knossos, Dr. Arthur J. Evans, and by the personal touch which Professor Burrows contrives to give to the most impersonal questions. Sometimes this mannerism grates a little, as in a reference to "pre-Mackenzian days" (p. 80) and the off-hand application of the *quem deus vult perdere* to Dr. Dörpfeld (p. 79, note 1). In fact, one must wonder what can be the state of mind of an uninitiated reader, for Professor Burrows often refers with scarcely a word of explanation to finds and persons connected with Cretan archaeology, as if all the world enjoyed the intimate acquaintance with them which he shows. It is not easy therefore to determine for what public the book is intended. The earlier chapters contain many popular touches and quotations; the style throughout is chatty, but this conversational treatment of views on Cretan problems pre-supposes in the reader information which is far from general. One may commend the author's desire to reach a large public with an inexpensive volume (p. viii) and yet feel that he has gone too far in letting Cretan discovery speak for itself in only two illustrations (including one on the cover) and three diagrams. The references are full and excellent, but in order to understand the unusual and extreme forms of abbreviation, one must repeatedly consult the bibliography at the end of the book.

HARRIET BOYD HAWES

MADISON, WIS., April, 1908

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*Aeschyli Tragoedias*—iterum edidit revisas HENRICUS WEIL. Leipzig: Teubner, 1907.

We owe to the veteran French scholar Weil a revised edition of his text of Aeschylus which appeared first in 1889. In the preface to this edition Weil reiterates the opinion which he holds in common with Hermann and Ritschl, that our manuscripts of Aeschylus are not all derived from one stemma but some of the younger codices show readings that point to a source independent of that of M.

No one who knows the work of Professor Weil needs to be told that this revision shows scrupulous care and sane scholarship. The changes made from the first edition are most numerous and noteworthy in the Oresteian trilogy. It is interesting to notice the conservative spirit in which the text is treated. Many readings of M. previously rejected are now adopted, and where the text of this codex is so corrupt as to be "hopeless" the editor makes no attempt at reconstruction.

I add a few examples of changes in the text of the trilogy.

*Agam.* 662:  $\eta\tau\alpha\iota$  of the MSS has been wisely adopted for the earlier  $\iota\theta\upsilon\varsigma$ , and I could wish that  $\eta$  instead of  $\tilde{\eta}$  had also been kept. 871: This verse is now admitted as genuine; rightly, as it seems to me. 1343:  $\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\eta\eta\nu$  of the MSS is happily restored to the text. 1595:  $\delta\nu\omega\theta\epsilon\nu$  of the MSS was made  $\delta\pi\omega\theta\epsilon\nu$  in the first,  $\delta\nu\epsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\nu$ , with Wecklein, in this edition. *Choeph.* 32: Weil cuts out  $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$  (Heath's conjecture) in the text of his first edition, and rejects  $\phi\omicron\iota\beta\omicron\varsigma$  of